THE TRAGEDY OF SNAKE RIVER.

Dr. Green, at Pau, Narrates the Incidents of Robert Ray Hamilton's Death.

AN ACCIDENT AND NO SUICIDE.

Mr. Hamilton Had Planned to Return East in October.

THE BANK SWINDLE IN PARIS.

M. Mace Was Flourishing Under an Assumed Name.

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ROBERT RAY HAMILTON.

DE GREEN'S STORY AT PAU OF THE ACCIDENT AND DEATH.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:-

PAU, Feb. 11, 1891 .- "That is undoubtedly the watch I took from the pocket of a dead man in the Rocky Mountains last summer," said Dr. James O. Green to-day when the timepiece of Robert Ray Hamilton was laid before him by the dead lawyer's brother, who had just arrived from America with a commission empowering Consul Post to take evidence proving the death. Dr. Green turned to me and said:-"I wish the HERALD would say there is not the slightest truth in the wild, fantastic stories affoat. Hamilton is dead, and he undoubtedly was drowned while trying to ford a stream on horseback after dark. The idea that a corpse was dressed ap in Hamilton's clothes in order that he might quietly disappear to some distant land where the story of his alleged wife and baby could not follow him is absurd.

UNREASONABLE STORIES,

"To carry out such a theory one would have to assume murder, for in no other way could the corpse be procured. Jackson's Hole, the valley where the body was found, is surrounded by high mountains, and the point on Snake River where the tragedy occurred is over a hundred and fifty miles from Kaintucky, the nearest railway station. The suggestion of suicide is equally foolish. Mr. Hamilton was riding with his dog from his ranch at one end of Jackson's Lake to his ranch at the other end, fifteen miles. His workmen, who were building a sort of log hotel, had complained that they needed fresh meat. Mr. Hamilton was therefore anxious to kill some game, and was led out of his path by an antelope, which he killed. It was probably after dark, because men generally wind their watches at cusk in the wilderness, and when I examined Mr. Hamilton's watch I found it had stopped at a few minutes past nine and had only run down a couple of turns of the winder.

"He had to cross the river to reach the ranch, and there was an inviting looking bar stretching into the stream just where the body was discovered, but the water beyond was deep and swift and full of weeds. Hamilton, weighted with a full cartridge belt, had on buge spurs, which no doubt caught in the weeds. The saddle was pulled under the horse's belly, and so the deg was able to get at the autelope's hannches, which were tied to it, and keep himself alive during the eleven days before the

searchers came upon the place. THE DISFIGURED FACE.

"Until this moment I have kept secret the real reason why the face of the corpse could not be recognized. I did not want to shock the family. The fact is it was not only swollen and discolored in the most awful way, but fishes or turtles had mutilated it. As the body floated face downward, of course all the blood settled at the bottom, and Hamilton's father could not have told anything about the corpse except by the clothing or private marks.

"I wish the HERALD would say that I strongly object to the statement that I have at any time identified the corpse. I did not know Hamilton in life, and even if I had it would not have bettered the case. The reason why Hamilton was not missed sooner is very simple. His partner, Sargent, was in the ranch at one end of the lake and Mrs. Sargent was in the ranch at the other. Mrs. Sargent supposed he was with her husband and Sargent thought he was with his wife. When husband and wife met they knew something had happened and they called for a general search. They supposed he had been killed by horse thieves, and it was through one of these searching parties that the hunting camp learned the story of his disappearance. HAMILTON'S PLANS.

"Mrs. Sargent told me Hamilton intended to go to New York in October and have his marriage with Eva Mann annulled, return to the Rockies in the spring and stay there for the rest of his life. I did not meet Sargent, but was told by his men that he had fully identified the cordurey jacket, cont, dark trousers, leggings, gloves and boots of the dead man as the clothes of Hamilton. Besides that, I found a leather book of trout flies in a pocket with the name of 'Hamilton' on it marked in ink.

"It will be impossible to reach Sargent for some time as there must be at least twenty feet of snow on the trail into Jackson's Hole. It is one of the wildest and most inaccessible valleys in the Rockies. The trail I followed was the one General Sheridan had out for President Arthur's Yellowstone Park trip. It will be impossible to legally identify Hamilton's corpse till Mr. and Mrs. Sargent are reached. They are the only persons alive who can do it. But no one need have any doubt that Hamilton is really dead, and that he died by accident.

"The last I saw of the poor fellow was the boat containing the body covered with green boughs gradually disappearing in the distance. When I got to the head of the lake I stopped the carpenter who was building a house for Hamilton and told him he must build another kind of house-a coffin.

CLEARLY ACCIDENTAL. "All the surrounding circumstances show that nothing was prearranged about the tragedy. Hamilton left one ranch to go to the other, and took with him the horse and dog found near the body. The clothes on the body were his. The antelope haunches account for the late hour of the accident and the place where it occurred. His hat floated away and his rifle sank in the stream. The searchers told me they could find it by dragging the bottom, but it

would be rusted and useless. "Hamilton's blankets were left in the ranch by

over night. Besides, he was full of plans, and actually died while they were in progress. I have no patience with those who say the tailure to bring the body to New York is suspiciuos. The body was buried on my advice. I am a physician. I examined it to see if there were any evidences of crime, and my duty to society was ended then. I told the people there that as the corpse had been in the water eleven days and was bloated to such an extent that by the time it was carried a hundred and fifty miles to the railway it would be in a condition that would compel the railway to refuse transportation. The project was out of the question, and so I said flatly that the body must be

buried in Jackson's Hole. "At Mrs. Sargent's request one of our party photographed the hillside where Hamilton had once said he would love to be buried. You may be sure that when Surgent is reached he will knock all these dime novel theories to pieces and establish the death of Hamilton perfectly. He is a man of education and intelligence."

This was substantially the story Dr. Green also repeated to Consul Post under oath. He positively denied any identification.

THE GREAT PARIS SWINDLE.

THE REAL NAME OF BANKER MACE AND HOW HE CONDUCTED HIS BUSINESS.

INY CABLE TO THE HERALD. PARIS, Feb. 11, 1891.—The real name of the banker tnown as Victor Mace, whose disappearance was announced yesterday, is Berneau. Among his clientels were about six thousand priests. The Pope recently sent to Berneau the Papal benediction and a photograph of His Holiness bearing his auto-This had the effect of increasing the banker's credit among the clergy. The money deposited with Berneau amounted to 1,000,000f. monthly. The banker kept no books and made no record beyond the simple entry of deposits made. He gambled on the Bourse, on the turf and at cards. His luck turned recently and he lost 250,000f, monthly. As a last resource he went to

THAT WICKED CZAR.

A CRY FROM THE GERMAN PRESS IN DERISION OF RUSSIA'S PACIFIC POLICY. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALT.]

BERLIN, Feb. 11, 1891 -The Kreuz Zeibung, commenting upon the pacific tone of the Russian press, says that Russia's expansion schemes and hatred of western civilization are a menace to peace. The same paper adds that the Czar's pacific intentious simply mean that Russia is not ready. The experience of Russia in the Russo-Turkish war, says the Kreuz Zeitung in conclusion, convinced the Czar of Russia's unfitness to fight European armies, but when the opportunity arrives Russia may be prepared, and the Czar's pacific temper may disappear.

ANOTHER BULGARIAN PLOT.

DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED CONSPIBACY

AGAINST KING FARDINAND. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BUCHAREST, Feb. 11, 1891 .- Many conflicting rumors are circulating in this city in regard to a treasonable plot which is alleged to have been discovered at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. The conspiracy referred to is said to have for its object the overthrow of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the members of his Cabinet.

A Bulgarian, a Servian and a Macedonian have been arrested at Sofia, and a judicial inquiry is now in progress. The members of the court are endeavoring to ascertain whether there really was a conspiracy to averthrow Prince Ferdinand and his government or whether one of the prisoners has concocted the story of the alleged conspiracy in order to be revenged for some fancied injury upon his two fellow prisoners.

THE ST. RONANS STRANDED.

INV CARLE TO THE HERALD. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, 1891.—The British steamer St. Ronans, Captain Campbell, is stranded at this port. She arrived here yesterday from New York, and after ascending the Mersey to a point nearly opposite the landing stage she turned and attempted to make in for the stage. The tide was running swiftly and as the steamer swung broadside across the river she received the full force of the current She immediately began to drift with the tide, Tugs took hold of her and attempted to pull her head to the tide, but their efforts were fruitless and she stranded on Devil's Bank, where she

now lies in a dangerous position.

The St. Ronans is a four masted iron screw steamer of 2,916 tons burden. She bails from Liverpool and is owned by the British and Foreign

Steamship Company, Limited. LATER .- The St. Ronans has been floated.

THE LOST THANEMORE.

A BALTIMORE CATTLE STEAMER GIVEN UP BY THE LLOYDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891 .- On November 26 the British steamer Thanemore, Captain Butcher, left Baltimore for London. Since that date nothing has been heard of the vessel, except that she was s off the Capes shortly after her departure from Baltimore. On January 28 the British brig Amelia, Captain Hocken, from Laguna, arrived at Oueens town and reported that on January 8, latitude 39 north, longitude 71 west, when five hundred miles north of Chesapeake Bay, she passed an immense quantity of wreckage, which was strewn over the water for thirty miles. The wreckage was appar entry that of a cattle steamer, and was believed to be from the missing Thanemore. The owners of the vessel have now given her up as lost, and to-day she was posted at Lloyds as missing.

The Thanemore was a screw steamer, and was built at Glasgow in 1869. She was of 1,971 tons burden, and was owned by W. Johnston & Co., of

Liverpool. The Thanemore carried a crew of thirty-four persons. There were also twelve cattlemen on board,

MORE GOLD FOR PARIS.

THE 'OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET DISBURSES ANOTHER MILLION.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891 .- Included in the withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England to-day was French gold to the amount of £1,000,000 for shipment to Paris. This amount is the second instalment of the £3,000,000 borrowed from the Bank of France by the Bank of England at the time of the recent financial panic, the first instalment, which also amounted to £1,000,000, having been

shipped to the Bank of France yesterday. CABLE NOTES.

The Queen will start on March 20 for the Continent, where she will sojourn three weeks.

In the House of Commons yesterday the bill to permit a widower to marry his deceased wife's sister passed its second reading by a vote of 202

to 155. Heavy snow storms were reported last night in the North of Scotland. All the rallway trains were delayed by the snow. The wind was blowing a gale in the Irish Sea. Many vessels were running into port for shelter.

A despatch from Buenos Ayrea to London says that information received from the Rio de la Plata districts shows that locusts and drought have reduced the maize crop to a quarter of what the crop was in 1890.

At the Madrid Athenaum last evening Premier Canovas del Castillo read an erudite and interesting paper on the discovery of America, giving many curious facts concerning Columbus. This is the first of a series of lectures by savants on the sub-

him, showing that he did not intend to stop out over night. Besides, he was full of plans, died on February 6, at Surbiton, Surrey, where he had resided since 1870, was interred yesterday in the churchyard of St. Mary's parish church, Long Ditton.

Elaborate preparations are being made in Havana

for the reception on their return home of the Cuban delegates who were sent to Spain to represent Cuban interests in the negotiations looking to a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States with reference to Cuba. The Novosti says that King Alexander of Servia, who is now about fifteen years of age, and who

succeeded to the Servian throne upon the abdication of his father, King Milan, on March 6, 1889, is suffering from a dangerous chronic malady, which fact the regents, MM. Ristitch, Belimarkovitch and Protitch, keep as secret as possible.

EXPOSITION IN PRAGUE.

EXCEPT INVENTIONS AND PATENTS A DISPLAY OF BOHEMIAN PRODUCTS ALONE.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1891.-The Cousul of the United States at Prague, Bohemia, reports to the Department of State, under date of the 10th ult., that an exposition will be held in that city from May to October or November of this year, for the purpose of exhibiting the products, industries and general resources of Bohemia.

The exposition is to be devoted exclusively to the products or Bohemia with one exception, which admits inventions and patents from all countries, as well as devices for the prevention of accidents and disasters. The exposition's grounds are located in the Baumgarten (the city park), a space of 360,000 square metres being allotted for the purpose. The main hall, a substantial and handsome iron structure covering 12,000 square metres, has been erected at a cost of about \$200,000, and several other buildings, constructed on a corresponding scale of cost, though not so large, are distributed about the grounds. In addition to these nearly a hundred pavilions are put in by private enterprise. All the preparations for the exhibition have been made with great liberality, the funds being furnished party by the Empire of Austria, partly by the Kingdom of Bohemia and partly by subscription. products or Bohemia with one exception, which

NO MUTINY IN BERMUDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-We have just received a cable from the Governor

of Bermuda to the following effect:-"British Parliament mot to-day concerning the

reported mutiny at Bermuda. The report has been ally contradicted." We shall be pleased if you will give this prominence in your cable page to-morrow, as the report

of the mutiny appeared there a short time ago. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO. NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1891.

Free Extracts from

"LIGHT OF THE WORLD," by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,

will be

published in the HERALD NEXT SUNDAY. by arrangement with

FREE TRADE CANADA'S CRY.

FUNK & WAGNALLS.

FARMERS, TIRED OF MORIGAGES AND RESTRICTED MARKETS, DEMAND RELIEF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Kingston, Ont., Feb. 11, 1891.-There was a great meeting of farmers to-day, and Thomas Clyde was selected to oppose the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in Fron-

There were vigoroms declarations for free trade with the United States as the only hope of the yeemanry, whose farms had greatly depreciated in value and were loaded down with mortgages, 200 of which have recently been foreclosed.

AFRAID OF TOO MUCH FRATERNITY. IRY TRUGGRAPH TO THE HERALD !

MONTSEAL, P. Q., Feb. 11, 1891 .- J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of French conservatives at which he stigmatized the platform of the liberals as the first step toward annexation. He, as a French-Canadian, was proud to live under the British flag and wanted to die under it. French-Canadians were loyal to

AN ALLEGED LETTER FROM BLAINE. Tononto, Ont., Feb. 11, 1891 .- The Evening Telegram, on what it calls unexceptionable authority. gram, on what it can unexceptionable authority, states that Hon, Mr. Laurier holds in his pocket a letter from Secretary Blaine, of the United States, in which the Secretary distinctly refuses to negotiate with any party in Canada but the reform party upon the question of commercial union.

WHICH MR. BUAINE DENIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1891.—Secretary Blaine this afternoon made a positive denial of the statement telegraphed from Toronto to the effect that Hon. Mr. Laurier had a letter from him in which he disar. Daurier had a letter from him in which he dis-tinctly refuses to negotiate with any party in Can-ada but the reform party upon the quession of commercial union. Mr. Blaine said:—"It is with-out the slightest foundation. I have written no such letter. Indeed, I have not written a letter to any Canadian since I became Secretary of State two years ago."

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.-Robert T. Lincoln, the United States Minister, had his first interview today with Lord Salisbury since the former's return to this country. The interview lasted a long time and naturally gave rise to the rumor that the main subjects discussed were those bearing upon the

Behring Sea question. THE BALTIMORE FORGERIES.

MOBE ALLEGED SPUBIOUS PAPER OF HENRY

M SHANE & CO. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11, 1891 .- Two notes for \$3,000 each, purporting to have been signed by Henry McShane & Co., drawn in favor of the New York Smelting and Refining Company, were offered to Baltimore banks to-day by a brokerage firm in

to Baltimore banks to day by a brokerage firm in New York. The officers of the foundry company say they know nothing about this paper. They could not say whether the notes were additional forgeries. They further say that their dealings with the Smelting and Refining Company have ceased since the discovery of the forged paper.

No additional information has come to the firm from New York, and it is not known what steps are being taken there to apprehend the guilty persons. Mr. A. F. Godeffroy, of the firm of Godeffroy & Hoy, contractors for the construction of the Baltimore and Fastern Shore Railread, was the gentleman who received the lorged notes from Post, Martin & Co., Godeffroy & Hoy are the financial agonts for the road's construction was negotiated by them. It is said they purchased the notes and sent them to the Tunis Lumber Company, in this city.

A member of the Tunis company called on the firm of Henry McShane & Co. to see what could be done toward a sottlement when the spurious character of the notes was discovered.

MEXICAN REPORTS DENIED.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, Feb. 11, 1891 .-Reports telegraphed from San Antonio saying that President Diaz is about retiring from the Presi dency and that General Genzalez will succeed him, or that changes in the Mexican Cabinet are imminent, are altogether without foundation.

Reports of Mexican government negotiations for a loan are also unfounded.

There is considerable speculation as to who will succeed the late Mgr. Labastida in the Archbishopric of Mexico.

WASHINGTON'S COFFIN PLATE SOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1891.—The first day's sale of the Baker collection of Washington's books and other rare and historical relics was begun here to-day. Stephens' Philadelphia Directory for 1796, with the name "Washington, George, President of the United States, 190 High street," it, was bought for \$190. The agent of Senate Hearst, of California, and his son secured the memoirs of Charles Lee, second in command of curious facts concerning Columbus. This is the first of a series of lectures by savants on the subject of America.

The body of Mr. Freeman H. Morss, United States

IRISH FACTIONS STILL AT ODDS.

Mr. Parnell Writes a Letter in Which He Remains Immovable.

AN O'BRIEN AND DILLON MANIFESTO

The Breach Widening, but Personal Objurgation To Be Omitted.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S MEETING.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.] THE REASON WHY?

SPECULATIONS ON THE CAUSES OF THE NEW IRISH RUPTURT.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] The HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.-Great reserve is maintained as to the actual causes of the rupture in the Irish party, but it is understood that Parnell took exceptions to the adequacy of the liberal assurances on questions of the imperial veto and Irish representation at Westminster. His professed object was to secure the Irish parliament independent of imperial control, and he objected at the same time to any considerable diminution of Irish representation at Westminster.

Parnell will, it is understood, at once issue a manifesto to the Irish people. He intends to pursue active agitation in Ireland, and his campaign will partake largely of the anti-clerical character. He regards interference of the bishops and priests in the present struggle as dangerous to the nationalist cause and he will carry on the contest to a great extent on the principle of resistance to clerical dictation.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN. While Parnell will attend Parliament during the progress of the Land bill, he will spend a large part of the session in active political work in Ireland. Time did not permit of arrangements being made for a demonstration next Sunday, but on Sunday week Parnell will deliver a speech at Roscommon, and on subsequent Sundays he will visit other important centres. Later in the year he will probably address a series of meetings in the North of Eng-

land. THE M'CARTHYITES. On the anti-Parnellite side the campaign will be prosecuted with equal vigor. A meeting will be summoned forthwith to complete arrangements for a new organization, which will be run on similar lines to and side by side with the National League. Preliminaries for the new League, which is to be called the National Federation of Ireland, were disposed of at a meeting held in Leinster Hall immediately after the reassembling of Parlia-

ment, and there will be very little delay. The anti-Parnellites are convinced that the great majority of the electorate in Ireland is with them. During the last tew days members who are well acquainted with the drift of opinion in various parts of Ireland have been comparing notes, and they calculate that in the event of a dissolution occurring at this moment they would come back to Parliament seventy strong, instead of fifty-three, as at present. They further declare that a certain number of seats would be lost to the Nation alist party altogether, with the result that Parnell would secure at the utmost a following of eight or nine members.

Parnell's estimate of his strength is a very different one. He is aware of the powerful influence of the priests, but he has for a long time known that he would have to fight the clergy sooner or later, and he is sanguine that he will carry the constituencies with him in spite of the priesthood. He is confident that he will replace at least twenty of the anti-Parnellite members by nominees of his own. and after deducting eight votes for seats which he expects to lose he would thus still have a good working majority in the councils of a united party.

THE M'CARTHY MEETING. The fact that the rupture is now beyond the power of healing detracts somewhat from the interest attaching to the meeting of anti-Parnellites which is to be held in committee room No. 15 at one o'clock to-day. Justin M'Carthy will preside, and it will, it is expected, explain in some detail the matters which have led to the present condition of affairs. A number of resolutions will probably be adopted expressing the determination of the party to fight on to the bitter end, and after the meeting a statement will be handed to the press giving the causes to which M'Carthy and his

friends assign the failure of the negotiations. A convention of the National League of Great Britain will be summoned for an early date to consider the advisability of electing a new executive. A majority of the council are at present anti-Parnellites and it is stated that the bulk of the members hold similar views. THE LIBERAL ASSURANCES.

nature of the assurances given by the liberal

leaders to the Irish party. It is understood that John Morley has been the chief instrument of communication on the subject and that the assurances have been partly written and partly verbal. When they are made public it is expected that they will throw considerable light on the character of Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme.

PARNELL STICKS.

INCIDENTALLY HE PATS O'BRIEN ON THE BACK AND GIVES SOME MYSTERIOUS HINTS. [BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.-Mr. Parnell has written to

Mr. O'Brien as follows: - "The-last information Mr. Gill conveyed to me on our negotiations being of a final character, I conclude that nothing is left to be done on my part but to bring our endeavors to a close. I regret that it has not been rendered possible for me to consider national interests so safeguarded that I could feel that there would be no danger to the cause in my now surrendering the responsibility which has been placed upon me and which I have accepted from the bands of our nation and race. I have been ready to act up to the letter and spirit of our undercourse is left but to withdraw from the negotiations. The seal of confidence which covers what has passed between us prevents inviting s public judgment, but if it is ever removed I am con-

thing in my power consistent with national interests to promote peace and reunion. Do not fear that the cause is lost. Although these negotiations have failed they have not been entirely unsuccessful in advancing it.

"On this at least you may congratulate yourself. The country has recovered considerably from its painful distraction and panio and the controversy is raised to a plane whereon, unless sinks again, it can be conducted with-out national humiliation and discredit, although I regret to have perceived in the last few days the existence in quarters where one might have least expected it a spirit breathing the deadliest hostility to peace. But whatever side true Irishmen take they owe you thanks for your beneficent efforts. I am sure that the country will agree that you have acted throughout in the spirit of a true patriot."

O'BRIEN'S DELPHIC UTTERANCE.

SHOWING HOW IT IS POSSIBLE TO SAY NOTHING IN SEVERAL HUNDRED WORDS. BY CAPLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891,-William O'Brien has issued a long statement on the Irish situation. He says:- "In an otherwise difficult position, the delegates to America had the advantage that they were free from the heat of partisanship and could offer themselves as mediators. The experience of the past five weeks, gathered from personal interviews, letters and newspapers of all sides, com pletely confirms the conviction that only a hearty reunion can save the Irish cause. It is my duty to solemnly declare that no difficulty has existed which a little more sacrifice of personal feelings on both sides might not have surmounted." WHY SECRECY?

Mr. O'Brien explains that the idea of a public

truce was abandoned because both sides declared it was impossible and that no useful purpose would follow the publishing of the details of the negotiations. Therefore, it had been decided to regard the negotiations as confidential. Mr. O'Brien thinks, however, that none of the parties con cerned will seriously question that upon the main points contended for on both sides a sub stantial agreement was established. "I cannot too strongly express," continues Mr. O'Brien, "with what feelings we found a settlement so vital shipwrecked at the last moment by mere contests of words and phrasescontests which, with a little more magnanimity and less suspiciousness on both sides, might easily have been arranged, and which, to my mind, offer a shockingly inadequate excuse for committing the country to a struggle involving consequences so appalling. We are hampered at every step, not merely by the malignant tittle tattle and giddy mischief making of a section of the English press, but by the more serious impediments placed in our way by responsible persons, who, under the influence of some extraordinary infatuation, have seemed to grudge every hour devoted to peace making and to resent every attempt to give a less

barbarous character to the conflict." Mr. O'Brien expresses gratitude for the attitude of helpfulness and sympathy of the bulk of the English and Irish people and of his colleagues of both sections of the Irish party, who, he believes, are ready to make any sacrifice of personal feeling or punctilio for the restoration of the priceless blessing of national unity. "This acknowledgment," he says, "is especially due to the loyal, high minded efforts of several of the very foremost men on all sides."

"One of the saddest things in this tragic business is that circumstances have rendered impossible to give organized effect the overwhelming public longing for a reconciliation, while the field is held by heated partisans who, impelled by motives which I do not question, but who are fatally deceived as to their own and their opponents' strength and the consequences of continued discord, have done their worst, by exasperating language and insulting suspicions, scarcely veiled threats, and rumors and intrigues to make the work of peacemaking

Mr. O'Brien expresses the hope that the inevitable conflict forced upon the country may be conducted without personal bitterness and degrading personalities, so that when the unhappy passions of the hour have exhausted themselves all may again co-operate in the nation's cause.

MR. DILLON ON THE PERSONAL BLEMENT, Mr. Dillon, in a shorter statment, admits that he had been largely influenced to mediate by the action of Mr. Parnell's most prominent opponents. Mr. Parnell, he said, had been assailed with shocking personal vindictiveness and brutality, in utter disregard of what was due him in return for his splendid services. This personal element had, in many minds, hopelessly obscured the public issues and driven thousands in Ireland and America into Parnell's camp who otherwise would have opposed his continued sented unceasingly the whole of Mr. Parnell's proceedings. I was utterly unable to accept his leadership after the famous manifesto, yet had I been free from the sentence of imprisonment I should have found it difficult, if not impossible, to throw myself heartily into a struggle conducted in

a method utterly abhorrent to me. "The Havre Conference found myself in perfect accord with Mr. O'Brien on the facts submitted to ne-that no alternative but the arrangement he suggested would tree our cause from disaster. I therefore felt it to be my duty, cordially and loyally, to support him in the difficult task he had un dertaken. Events have fully borne out Mr. O'Brien's views and proved that the arrangement, he contemplated was perfectly possible, but from the beginning of the negotiations powerful influences were working on both sides against peace and we are now compelled sorrowfully to aunounce failure. Those who, either from ignorance or malice, sneered at and misconstrued our efforts, will, before long, realize the full extent of their responsibility. For my own part I cannot even now abandon the hope that the good sense of the Irish people will assert itself and insist upon putting an end to an insane conflict that can result only in her humiliation and ruin.

Continuing, Mr. O'Brien says:-- "The irreconcilables of all sections have carried the day. Mr. Dillon and myself cannot longer stand between them and their deplorable work. We should have been more sensitive to the obloguy we incur by refusing to participate in such a condict had we ever shrunk from a conflict with Ireland's enemies. We can do nothing more till we have recovered freedom of action by getting through with the sentence standing against us. On the expiration of that term I shall be happy to submit myself to the judgment of my constituents; and There is much currosity to learn the netual | if I cannot otherwise assist I can enable them to commit their interests to other hands."

> GOING TO ENGLAND. BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Feb. 11, 1891 .- Mr. William O'Brien and his wife left for Parls to-night. They will return here to-morrow.

Mr. John Dillon says that Mr. O'Brien and himself will go to England to-morrow, but not with the intention of attending the M'Carthyite meeting which is to be held in London on Thursday.

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891 .- The Chronicle says :- "The pronouncement from Messrs, Dillon and O'Brien is a message to their friends in America as well as to their friends in Ireland. Those able to read between the lines may arrive at a tolerably safe estimate of the mysterious wasa of Irish politicians. The immediate future of the Irish party is certainly doubtful and gloomy."

"A VAGUE CRYPTOGRAM." The News this morning says:- "We assume that

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have withdrawn from the negotiations with Mr. Parnell, because the Liberal leaders declined to give any assurances in regard to the Home Rule bill. Mr. O'Brien's state ment is a vague cryptogram. Mr. Dillon's statement is cooler and calmer, but we think that it would have been better if neither had been writ-

STEAMSHIP LINE CHANGES HANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1891.-Mr. William D. Win sor, president of the Boston and Philadelphia Steam-

fident that it will be held that I have done every- | ship Company, a Massachusetts corporation, which owns the Winsor line of steamers, said to-day that the firm of Henry Winsor & Co., of this city, had passed into the hands of Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Boston bankers. The Board of Directors is to be reorganized.

FORGED SUGAR CERTIFICATES.

DISCOVERY THAT A FRAUDULENT ISSUE WERB SOLD ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1891 .- Recently 100 certificates for,100 shares each of the American Sugar Trust, aggregate face value \$1,000,000, which had been placed here for sale, were returned to New York to be replaced by the new certificates under the new name of American Sugar Refineries Company. To-day three of these certificates were returned marked "Forgery." They had been sold on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange at \$85 per share, an aggregate of \$25,500, the face value of each genuine certificate being \$10,000, or 100 shares at \$100 each.

The details are not obtainable here to-night, but it is believed that the traud has been very extensive and that many other forged certificates have been sold in New York.

A.—
When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became a miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.

A .- La Grippe in New York.

This dreaded disease makes its appearance again.

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. This after effects of "La Grippo" are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, "La Grippe," had left us. Sir Morell Mackenzie highly recom-mends the Sonen Minemal Pastilles as being the most offectual romedy for the prevention and cure of all ca-tarrhal inflammations (of which La Grippe is the most ag-gravated type), for Sore Throat, Coughs. Bronchitis and lung troubles. Whenever you enter from a heated room into the open air during the winter put one of these pastilles (troches) into the mouth and you will surely prevent any attack of the Grippe, Catarrh or Cold. Whenever you suffer from a cold in the head or catarrh of any form do not trifle with yourself but use them at

The genuine Soden Mineral Pastilles must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackenzie around each box.

LIKE A WAFT

from the Spice Islands is the breath which has been per-fumed by the aid of SOZOBONT, the national beautifier of the teeth. Decay touches not this teeth which have heen fortified against it by this matchiess dental in-

Advice.—Don't Belch in Anybody's Face or suffer from dyspopsia, billiousness, headache and servonsness. Take Sixxons' Liver Regulator.

A Fair, Beautiful Skin.—Sulpholine Soap gives the natural, peachlike bloom of a perfect complex-ion. Tablets everywhere. DRAKE, 59 5th av. Brown's Househo d P nacea. "the great pain reliever," cures cramps, colic, colds, all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

Barry's Tricopherous Has Miraculous fect on the scalp, causing the hair to grow thick and soft, Keep's Shirts to Measure, Six for \$9, one better at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Naturally Fermented in the Bottle, Perfectly pure, with a delicious bequet. Cook's Extra Dry Champagne can be drank by the most delicate. in the world, supporting body and brain perfectly. Boxes, 25c. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th av., and all grocers. The "Leader" Is the Best Water Biscuit

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FLORENCE .- WASHINGTON HOTEL AND HOTEL

FLORENCE.—WASHINGTON HOTEL AND HOTEL de Fiorence.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND Probate and Matrimonial Division
To James Kidd Thomas formerly of Bailydovitt Arbadoway in the county of Londonderry Ireland sailor, fliving and if dead, to his wife, child, executor, administrator, or assignes.

Take Notice that James Thomas Moon and Nephew of the said James Kidd Thomas has applied to the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland for Letters of administration of the goods of the said James Kidd Thomas as a person who has died intestate and unless you or one of you communicate with Crockshank and Leech of No. 55 Upper Sackwille street in the City of Dubin solicitors for the said James Thomas Moon within two months from the last inscrition of this advortisement such Letters of administration may be Issued.

And Take Notice that the said James Kidd Thomas

ration may be leaved.
And Take of cities that the said James Kadd Thomas
And Take of cities that the said James Kadd Thomas
dit Ireland for America in 1883 and is believed to have
saided from Boston United States America for New
Drieans on the 20th August 1868.

Bated this 17th day of November 1890.
H. M. PILKINGTON, Chief Registrar. ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 20, 1890,

THE REUNION COACHES, THE "COMET" AND "METROR" NICE TO CANNES AND CANNES TO NICE,

WELL EQUIPPED ROAD COACHES, will run from the place Massena at NICE to CANNES forming a double service daily, Sundays excepted.

"THE COMET"
NICE TO CANNES.
Back.
P. M. 2:00 Out. NICE TO Cannes ... P. M. 10:32 Golfe Johan ... P. M. 10:55* Antibes ... 11:25 Val Claret ... 11:32* Carnes ... 11:32* Carnes ... 11:35 Carnes ... 12:15 Nice ... *Change borses ... **Change borses ... * "THE METEOR." CANNES TO NICE. Back. Out. Ba. M. 10:00 Nice. Sa. M. 10:00 Nice. Sa. M. 10:43 Le Var. 10:43° Cagnes. 10:50 Val Claret. 11:33° Antibes. 11:43° Golfe Jonan. 12:206 Cannea. *Change horses.

Fares—Single, 10f.; return, 15f. Box seat—Single, 20f.; return, 25f.
Parvets and game carried at low rates.
The grards will give tayiff for intermediate fares.
Seats can be booked at—
The CERCLE BE LA REUNION, Cannes.
M. DELPIANO 98 Rue d'Antibes, Cannes.
The NEW YORK HERALD office, Nice.
The conches take passengers at Cannes, opposite Rumpelmayer, and start from the Hötel Splendide. PARIS.—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL FIRM, ADMIR-ably situated Avenue de l'Opera, desires to start in France, with monopoly of sale, a new article. Write to M. ROCH-BIRAULT, Ingénieur Constructeur, 21 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

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